209

## INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

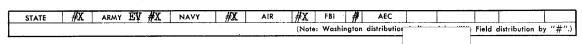
## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

O-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A COUNTRY Bulgaria REPORT NO. **SUBJECT** Civilian Antiaircraft 27 September 1955 DATE DISTR. and Chemical Defense 50X1 3 NO. OF PAGES DATE OF INFO. PLACE ACQUIRED DATE ACQUIRED SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE. 50X1 (10) LIBRARY SUBJECT AND AREA CODES 3-02-0406 9/55 161. 161.1 20M 20M 20M 740.014 20M 163 103.47

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1



INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

50X1

		CON	FIDENTIAL	
				50X1
СО	OUNTRY Bulgaria		DATE DISTR.	23 August 195
SUE	BJECT Bulgarian Civ	vilian AA and Cl	hemical NO. OF PAGES	2
	20101100	<u> </u>	REFERENCES:	
				50X1
				• -
		THIS IS LINEVALUA	TED INFORMATION	50X1
	· 	THIS IS SKEVALOA	ILD IN ORMATION	

- 1. Prior to 1953, Bulgaria had no civilian defense training program other than DOSO (Voluntary Organization for Defense Assistance Dobrovolna Organizatsiya za Sudeistvie na Otbrana). Early in 1953, the so-called Local Anti-Aircraft Defense Society (Mestna Protivo-Vozdushna Otbrana MPVO) was established under military auspices to train the adult Bulgarian population in AAA and chemical defense. the reasor<sub>50×1</sub> this new organization was formed was because DOSO, a youth training organization had no adequate program for training the adult population. The Bulgarian Government based its reasons for establishing the MPVO on the alleged use of chemical and bacteriological agents by US troops in Korea. However, the overwhelming majority of Bulgarians discredited the validity of such propaganda.
- 2. The MPVO's primary responsibility was to supervise training programs for civilians employed in large industrial enterprises. Every factory of considerable size nominated an MPVO instructor through its political committee to train the factory's labor forces. Participation was on a voluntary basis and was held after working hours for one hour twice each week. Because training was held after working hours, the employees were mostly apathetic. No compensation of any kind was given for participation in the program.

  Only one-tenth of the total labor force volunteered and believed that this apathetic attitude existed

  50×1

  throughout Bulgaria.

CONFIDENTAL.

	50∧1	50X1		
	CONFIDENTIAL - 2 -			
	the MPVO was directly subordinate to the M Internal Affairs. The main headquarters was located in Sofia of Ploshchad in the House of Soviets (Dom Sovyetov). Sub-headquar	n Cherve	env	
	located in the following okrug administrative centers:			
	Blagoevgrad Khaskovo (N41-55, E 25-32) Pleven (N 43-25, E 24-36) Sofia Burgas		X1	
	Vratsa (N 43-13, E 23-32) Stara Zagora Turnovo (N 43-04, E 25-40) Kolarovgrad Ruse			
	Stalin (formerly Varna) Plovdiv		50X	
	These obrane of the officer work half and to be headed by add and			
]	These okrug city offices were believed to be headed by officers Bulgarian security forces. Capt. Marinov (fnu) and his assista Stoyanov (fnu), were the MPVO chiefs in Ruse:	nt, Sr.	Lt	
1	Bulgarian security forces. Capt. Marinov (fnu) and his assista Stoyanov (fnu), were the MPVO chiefs in Ruse;	nt, Sr.		
	Bulgarian security forces. Capt. Marinov (fnu) and his assista	fire 50X	50) 1	
	Bulgarian security forces. Capt. Marinov (fnu) and his assista Stoyanov (fnu), were the MPVO chiefs in Ruse;  Training consisted of first aid, poison-gas identification, and fighting; equipment was requisitioned from the MPVO okrug headq Chemical defense was stressed much more than AA defense.  That large industrial enterprises kept their own gas masks on the stressed much more than the stressed masks on the stressed masks of the stressed masks on the stressed masks of the stress	fire 50X uarters he facto	50) 1	